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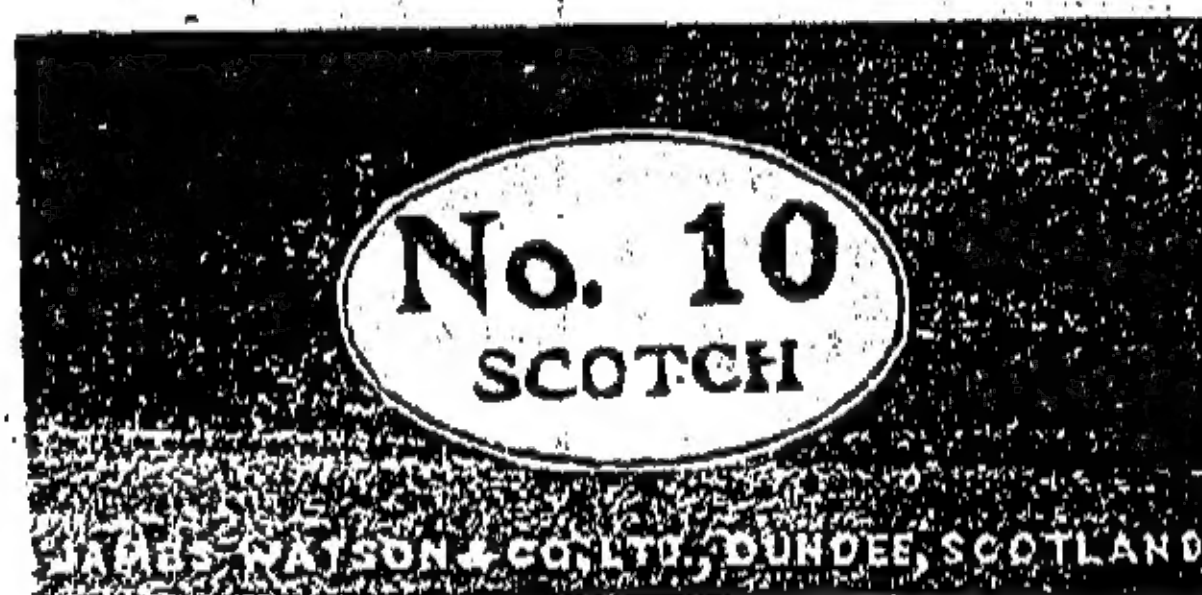
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[103]



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[105]

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ON SALE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1917.
With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.
Hongkong, 8th September 1917.

Saturday, 29th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

REICHSTAG AND THE CHANCELLOR.

THE DEBATE.

WAR AIMS RESOLUTION PASSED.

The Reichstag on July 19th passed, by 214 votes against 116, the resolution defining Germany's war aims submitted on behalf of the Centre, Socialist, and Liberal Parties.

Herr Fehrenbach (Centre Party), who moved the resolution, said:—If some enemy voices explain the resolution as a sign of weakness we will, nevertheless, prove that we are ready to fight, and are capable of being victorious. Our military situation excludes every misunderstanding, and we therefore make this peace demonstration. If the hand which the German Parliament extends to the enemy is refused our armies will achieve even greater and more heroic deeds, and then we will show the world that the German people is unconquerable in its unity. The Kaiser's magnificent resolution extended the field of internal politics in a manner that corresponds with the wishes of the people. We hope that the electoral reform of Prussia will soon be accomplished without internal strife. In regard to our Parliamentary system the Centre Party will fully protect the rights of the Federal States and those of the Emperor. It is hoped that the new Chancellor will succeed in bringing about a peace which will guarantee the free development of the German peoples, but which will also lead to an understanding between nations.

Herr Schiedemann (Social-Democrat) said:—The Socialists are the political opponents of the Chancellor, but our opposition is political and not personal, as is the case with the opposition of the other parties. The shuddering assertion that there has been a panic in the Reichstag owing to the Committee meetings was a lie. Nothing was said at those meetings that has not been said in the Reichstag. We oppose the submarine war, as we regard it as doing more harm than good. We, no more than our enemies, are able to bring the war to a conclusion by military means, but in spite of three years of war we stand unbroken, far in the enemies' land, and in defence we are invincible.

The resolution under discussion represents what has long been the common view of the people. I wish other people would understand that we are not aiming at the acquisition of foreign property, and that we are ready for a righteous peace, secured by international legal guarantees. If the enemy is unwilling to accept such a peace we shall continue the fight. If a similar resolution were brought forward in the House of Commons and answered by the British Prime Minister in this same way then the peace negotiations could begin to-morrow. The Chancellor's remarks regarding democracy did not satisfy me. He must free us from the three-class franchise. Prussian electoral reform must come this autumn. We demand the deliverance of the Press from the censorship, and the liberation of political offenders, and we vote for the War Credit in the spirit of the resolution.

Herr von Payer, leader of the South-German People's Party, declared that he regretted Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's departure. He had confidence that Herr Michaelis would regard a peace of reconciliation as better than a prolongation of war at any price. Concerning the opinion of their enemies that Germany, in spite of her desire for peace, was obliged to continue the war as a war of conquest in accordance with the will of the military party and the Pan-German movement, the Chancellor's formal declaration had made this point quite clear. The resolution was not an offer of peace, but a well-thought-out declaration to which the Commander-in-Chief also subscribed. The Commander-in-Chief, the Government, and the majority in the Reichstag were agreed on the main objects of the war. The introduction of a Parliamentary system for the direction of the Empire must be given the most serious consideration. The summoning of experienced party leaders to participate in the administration was a policy which promised results, and he was glad the Chancellor was inclined to follow it.

Count Westarp (Conservative) welcomed the Chancellor, and said:—The desire of our enemies to annihilate us is not yet broken. They still regard all proofs of our willingness to make peace as a sign of weakness. The foreign Press is saying that the proposed resolution is calculated to stiffen the courage of our enemies, and to prolong the war. We therefore regret this resolution, which is not conducive to strengthening the will and firm trust of the Army and the nation. We shall not obtain peace by debates or peace resolutions, and by making moral exhortations to certain of our enemies such as we have heard to-day. A solution is to be found on another field. The heroic action of our troops will achieve complete victory. Territories of the size of the German Empire have been conquered by the blood of our brothers and sons against iron walls in hostile countries. Every attack of a whole world of enemies will be broken as it has been hitherto.

In the forthcoming hostile assault we still depend on our submarines to inflict damage upon England of such an immense character that she will not in the long run be able to stand it, even though she leads the whole world in the field against us. Relying upon our commanders' statements, we await with unshaken confidence the victory of our arms. We shall have to thank all these arms for peace. Until peace is secured the nation will overcome all privations and difficulties caused by the economic situation. Germany is willing for peace negotiations as soon as the enemy renounces claims of conquest. The problem is to arrive at a peace which will effectively ensure Germany's and her allies' future and freedom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY PREPARES FOR THE WORST.

The City Editor of The Times wrote recently:—

No other construction can well be placed on the latest currency development in Germany than that preparations are being made for the fall of the mark to even lower depths than have yet been reached. In the German papers, which reached us yesterday there is an official announcement of an order issued by the Federal Council, that from January 1st next the silver two-mark pieces, which have as popular a circulation in Germany as florins have here, shall no longer be legal tender. From now until July 1st, 1918, however, currency notes and Loan Bank notes will be given in exchange for them if they are paid into the Imperial and State banks. This withdrawal of the two-mark coins from circulation can have only one meaning. The German Government obviously intends to market them abroad as silver, owing to the high price to which the metal itself has now risen. We have made inquiries in the bullion market, and find that, whereas the exchange value (in English currency) of the paper two-marks abroad to-day is 13.99 pence, the value of the two-mark pieces melted down as silver is, at the present price of silver on the London market, 13.3 pence. On this reckoning we can only come to the conclusion that the German authorities anticipate a further drop in the exchange, and are preparing for it. But it is also pointed out to us that the market in Holland, where the two-mark pieces would presumably be sent for sale, gives about a 6 per cent. better price for silver than is obtainable in London, and that they might fetch as much there as the equivalent of 14.6 pence, on which there would already be a profit as compared with the exchange at Amsterdam for two-marks based on paper. If so the device is a cunning one for taking a profit on the depreciated mark. In any case the step taken by the Federal Council proves how desperate the problem of German credit has become, as indicated in the depreciation of German currency.

THE VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons the Financial Secretary to the Treasury yesterday gave the following figures for the value of the "British sovereign" (it should have been the "pound sterling") on various foreign exchanges in the middle of July for the last four years:—

	July 15, 1914	July 15, 1915	July 15, 1916	July 14, 1917
New York	4.8775	4.7645	4.7640	4.7665
Amsterdam	12.12	11.92	11.48	11.51
Switzerland	25.18	25.65	25.20	24.94
Stockholm	18.24	18.65	18.65	15.27
Paris	25.18	26.67	28.13	27.20
Rome	25.27	26.22	30.52	31.28

EXTERMINATING THE SERBS.

The Slovenian Deputy, Dr. Otokar Ribar, protesting in the Reichstag against the systematic extermination of the Serbian population, said:—

Go to the Balkans and you shall see how the former flourishing towns and villages are now but moulderling ruins. Not military necessity, but the deliberate will of authorities, has devastated our lands in such a manner as has not been witnessed in Europe since Kosovo. Our unhappy people have been scattered to the winds: from whole districts the military authorities have carried off women and old men and children, just as did the Assyrians and Babylonians the conquered peoples of ancient times. From the vicinity of Nish alone the Bulgarians have carried away 30,000 persons to the deserts of Asia Minor. It is a war of extermination of the Southern Slavs. The Allies talk of a restoration of Serbia and the unification of the Serbian race. Serbia they may save, but not the Serbs and Southern Slavs, for there will be none left to rejoice in the blessings of peace.

of development. Our boundaries must at all times be better protected. East Prussia must not again be exposed to the horrors of a Russian invasion.

The view we have always represented concerning what peace will bring the Fatherland we maintain at this moment. This goal will not be reached by an understanding resting on the enemy's good will alone. Only the military situation is of decisive importance for peace. In the hour of negotiations the leading statesmen in this task will be in the closest touch with the supreme leaders of the Army, and he will fully profit by the military advantages bought by gallant blood and the possibility of further military victories. If he solves the problem he will have the response of the Army and the people. The resolution before us we unanimously reject.

Prince Schöenich-Carolath (National Liberal) said:—We unanimously reject the resolution. We regard it as inappropriate in the present situation to call for a formal decision in the Reichstag, as every decision is misunderstood and distorted by the enemy, as was the case with the peace offer of December 12th, 1916. With perfect confidence we look forward, and we still adhere to the declaration of August 4th, 1914, that we are not animated by a passion for conquest.

Herr Wermuth (German Party) dismissed the resolution as being detrimental and misleading.

Herr Haase (Independent Socialist) demanded immediate peace and the establishment of a social republic, and Herr Seyde (Pole) declared that he would not vote, as the resolution did not mention Poland's claim that the whole people should not be transferred on the conclusion of peace to another State against the free will of the people.

The debate on the first reading then closed. There was no discussion on the second reading, and the War Credit of 15,000,000,000 marks (£750,000,000 at the pre-war rate of exchange) was adopted by all the votes against the Independent Socialists.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

WHAT THE OPERATION MEANS.

[FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The recent German air raid on London has not unnaturally provoked demands for retaliation. The best form of defence in war often is to attack. There are many amongst us who, even if they hesitate to say so, long for revenge. The Teutonic temperament is that of the bully, and the bully whines and curls up if he is hurt. Other things being the same, counter-raids have a good deal to recommend them; but other things are not the same, and this becomes apparent to anybody who will study the map and who can claim some acquaintance with the more important cities in the western regions of the German Empire. No expert knowledge in respect of aeroplanes is required.

Both of the noteworthy aeroplane attacks upon the Metropolis were launched from somewhere near the Belgian coast, at a distance of about 140 miles from their destination. But for the first 100 miles or so the assailants were crossing territory in their own occupation or else the sea. Only by some happy accident could our side learn of their approach until they fetched up on the Essex coast 45 miles from the suburbs. Their task was to cover those 45 miles, to move over London dropping their bombs, and then to make their way back the 45 miles before recrossing the sea. Assuming effective defensive arrangements to exist, they were liable to be attacked while over English soil and to be pursued out to sea, while they ran some risk of being intercepted by aircraft despatched from Flanders for the purpose. Turn now to objectives in Germany.

It will probably be agreed that our most attractive objective would be Essen; but Essen, unfortunately, is some 180 miles from Ypres and about 180 miles from Verdun. Cologne, with its 540,000 inhabitants, is decidedly nearer—about 105 miles from Ypres and 145 from Verdun. Then there is wealthy Frankfurt, with 430,000 souls, asking for a visit, a little further than Cologne from our lines. The fortress of Mayence is somewhat nearer, but the town is of secondary importance. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, the latter a hive of munitions industry, are little more than 100 miles from the nearest jumping-off places, and Stuttgart, with 500,000 inhabitants, is no further. Still, in view of its being a great fortress, of its being the most important city that can fairly be called attainable by a British bombing squadron, of its vital railway arteries, and of the munitions factories which the writer assumes must exist in so great a centre of population, Cologne seems to be as good an objective as our airmen could select. Let us therefore compare the conditions attending a raid by our aeroplanes upon the principal town on the Rhine with those that surround a venture of the usual type undertaken by the Germans against London.

NOT 45 MILES BUT 145 MILES.

To start with, our squadron has to cross the German lines. It has then to fly not 45 miles but at least 145 miles, thus giving the enemy more than three times the length of warning. It then drops its bombs. Finally, it is called upon to get back at least 145 miles and to finish up with crossing the enemy's front five hours or so after it first advertised its departure. Why, for any one aeroplane that the enemy ought to lose raiding London we ought to lose four in raiding Cologne on the way out and home. When the squadron gets to Cologne, what is it going to do? The railway (high level) is imposing station, and the stately Hohenzollern Bridge with its three double tracks of rail and its spacious roadway all offer tempting targets. But from what elevation is this important line of communication going to be bombed? If our planes are German procedure and soar at heights of 12,000 feet and upwards above the city they will inevitably drop a missile or two upon the cathedral should they choose the station for their prey, to say nothing of killing and injuring quite a goodly number of citizens. If they go for the railway they can scarcely hope to hit one of the numerous viaducts over streets except by a preposterous fluke, although they are likely to get a fair number of women and children. If they aim at the Hohenzollern Bridge they will be lucky if they get home two or three times without probably appreciably injuring the structure, while the rest of their bombs fall harmlessly into the Rhine; on the other hand, the casualties amongst the civilian population ought not to be heavy in this case. Flying at that altitude our aviators will only do real military damage by some happy accident, although they ought to work plenty of destruction amongst civilian buildings, after the manner of German air-raiders assailing the City and Folkestone.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the squadron elects to attempt a military attack, commits itself to an effort to cause a definite injury to the German armies in the field, it must come down from giddy heights and take its chance with the anti-aircraft ordnance. To make fairly sure of bringing down a span of the Hohenzollern Bridge—a great achievement were it to be accomplished—the planes must probably make twenty or thirty hits on that span. To secure such results they must drop to within a very few hundred feet of the structure, where they will be absolutely at the mercy of the enemy's guns. How many will be left to do the deed? Will any escape to tell the tale after the deed has been done? Make no mistake about it, murdering civilians in a great city by bombs dropped from enormous heights is a very different thing from carrying out legitimate operations of war. It was suggested above that for one aeroplane that the Germans ought to lose in raiding London we ought in a raid on Cologne to lose four. But that assumed that both sides would fly at the same altitude. Take it that our aircraft make military business when they get to Cologne, and they will be fortunate if they do not lose eight against the German's one before they get back.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 11th.

FUNDS EXPECTED FROM AMERICA.
It is said that large sums for military purposes will be remitted to Canton by the various Chinese federations in America.

PROPOSED LOAN.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to borrow a large sum from a certain Japanese firm for military expenses. The sum will be remitted after the Provisional Government has been established.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Governor-General, has decided to visit various foreign representatives in order to explain his views, which will also be translated and sent to various Powers. Seven hundred well-trained soldiers at present serve as the General's bodyguard.

ELECTIONS OF MINISTERS.

A meeting of the Special Parliament was held yesterday, when 120 members attended. Wu Ting-fang was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs, with 103 votes; Tong Shui, Minister of Finance with 116 votes; Sun Hung-yu, Minister of Civil Affairs, 94 votes; Chung Hui-yu, Minister of Military Affairs, 83 votes; Ching Pih-kwong, Minister of Admiralty, 112 votes; Wu Hon-man, Minister of Communications, 116 votes.

ARREST OF GERMAN BANK MANAGER.

The manager of the German Bank, who was suspected of hiding three important books of the Bank, was arrested yesterday morning. He was brought before the High Civil Court and ordered to produce the books within five days. The Tribunal has granted him bail.

THE EX-CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Chu Hing-lian, ex-Civil Governor of Canton, has gone to Japan to study educational developments. It is understood that he will be appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh, but he has decided to refuse any appointments in future.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

The Superintendent of Police in Canton will be transferred, and Fai Sheng Chi will be his successor.

SENTENCES ON LAHORE CONSPIRATORS.

The hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy case came to an end on June 12th. Lal Chand, who was a close associate of the notorious Agit Singh, was sentenced to transportation for life; Bur Singh and Piar Singh were sentenced to transportation for two years; Ghulam Hussain was condemned to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of \$25; while Gurdial Singh, the fifth and last accused, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of \$25. All the accused were residents of Lahore.

In the course of their judgment, the members of the sub-Tribunal stated that they were convinced that the members of the conspiracy had not merely a vague intention to wage war against the Government, but had agreed to increase their members and to collect arms, these being measures which would enable them at a suitable moment to wage war against the Government, either unsupported or with the assistance of Germans.

RETALIATION IN THE AIR.

When we talk about retaliation in the air let us make sure that we know what we really mean. Railways and junctions make satisfactory objectives for the flying man, but knocking a line to pieces somewhere in Westphalia does not do the enemy nearly so much harm, in nine cases out of ten, as does a dose of bombs at Douai, say, or Thionville. Then why go looking for trouble when you have your target handy? If by retaliation murderous attacks upon women and children are intended, then by all means go off to Cologne, or Aix la Chapelle, or Wiesbaden, and let them have it hot. From the purely military point of view it is far better, if our aviators are to go far afield, that they should content themselves with bombing towns that they cannot miss no matter how high they fly, instead of their playing the game and trying to destroy factories or junctions from heights at which they may possibly manage to carry out their programme. A good big casualty list of non-combatants, coupled with the escape of the attacking squadron almost intact, is likely to exert a more powerful moral effect in Germany than the destruction of a munitions factory by a swarm of aeroplanes of which scarcely any get away.

Under the circumstances air raids upon German towns do seem to lose some of their attraction. Thanks to the geographical position and to the course of military operations in 1914, the Germans would enjoy a great advantage even if both sides were out for murder, or if both sides confined themselves to justifiable operations. But when, in addition to this, the Germans are out for murder while we handicap ourselves by adjuring such methods of making war, the game becomes too one-sided to justify our taking part in it, unless we enjoy so great a superiority in respect to aircraft material over the enemy that we can afford to squander it on unprofitable undertakings.—Morning Post.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CLAIM.

A KONGMOON FIRE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday legal argument took place at the Hongkong Summary Court in connection with the claim against the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. The claim, which was made by the Yeung On firm, of Kongmoon, amounted to \$500, being the loss alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs under a policy of fire insurance upon a house belonging to the plaintiffs, and insured with the defendants under date, March 8th, 1916.

After a lengthy hearing of the facts, his lordship gave judgment for the defendants on the issue, but decided that the points of law involved in the case should be argued subsequently, and this argument took place yesterday.

The plaintiffs contended that the fire was caused by the overturning of a lamp in the premises, which were used as a barber's shop, but the defendants contended that the premises were destroyed during a fight between Lung Chai-kuong's troops and the Republic soldiers, during which many shops and houses were looted and set on fire, and a clause in the policy laid it down that no insurance should be paid if insured premises were destroyed as the result of riot. The defence which led to the argument in law was that it was provided by Clause 3 (c) of the Policy of Insurance, that the said policy should not, under any circumstances, cover loss or damage by fire occasioned by, or in consequence of, rebellion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, or hostilities by any military or usurped power whatsoever.

Counsel for the defendant Company (Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. A. M. Preston), remarked, in the course of his address on the facts at the previous hearing, that a sum of over \$20,000 was involved in connection with the fire, which destroyed many premises at Kongmoon, and fourteen insurance companies were concerned. The defendant Company, he added, were merely contesting the case to seek information. They had not even asked for security for costs. It should not be thought that the Company desired to evade its liabilities, but it was obviously of great importance to the Company, and to the other insurance companies involved, to know exactly how they stood. He also thought that it was obvious that in the present disturbed state of China no insurance company, with a business manager, would dream of insuring on an ordinary premium. Therefore, it was of great importance to the companies concerned, and that was why the defendant company was fighting. The paltry \$500 was nothing, but the principle involved was a very important one.

It was on this basis that the legal argument took place yesterday.

Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almadra) was for plaintiffs.

Mr. Potter said that the only question was whether certain words in the policy made it clear that the conditions in the English form of policy applied. The conditions were not printed on Chinese policies, but words were printed stating that the English form applied. The plaintiff seemed to have been well aware of that fact, for he had stated in cross-examination, "If the soldiers had deliberately set the place on fire, I would not have brought this claim. I know that my policy does not cover that." He would call evidence to prove that the Chinese words on the policy did refer to the English form of conditions and that it was understood that they applied. If his lordship found against him, he would be leaving the road open for actions to be brought against Chinese Companies for any burning during the past six years, due to any cause whatever.

His lordship agreed that it was only a question as to whether the Chinese policy incorporated the words in the English conditions.

Mr. Potter added that that was merely a question of fact.

Cheung Choy, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, said that the words on the document meant that if the insurer wanted to know the conditions of the policy, he had to go to the English clauses in an English policy. The words might mean, "Articles of Association," but not in the context in which they were used.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "WISDOM" OF THE COUNCILS.

The "Wisdom" of the Councils hath deliberated long, And now I put the question: Is its product right or wrong? Does it fairly meet the "issues"—Quite simple ones, not vexed—Whether a free-born Briton may Take "Liberty" for his text?

Whether the latest model will quite baffle "Hongkong?" Whether "the Act" shall be in force a little time or long? Whether the noble Charter, "the Commons" to England gave Shall here preserve its tenor, or meet with a martial grave?

Whether the Hongkong citizen who patiently does his best Shall be told that "best" ain't good enough unless as a conscript dressed? Whether the maxim's a sound one "As a Volunteer one man Is worth at least three pressed" Ones when marching in the van?"

Whether the man who toils all day amid this tropical heat Is rendering real value doing "Sentry go, dead beat?" Or whether this new-born policy, forsooth, to wisdom trends In taking for its motto: "Burn the candle at both ends?"

And now from my friend "Goliath"—Who cometh not from Gath—Who supports a different "Sling" to that which fell in his forer's path—I ask "Has he heard the whisper"—"tush, Askelon, don't be rash—No 'chits' at all may be taken when the Law provides for 'cash'."

Q. QUAEATOR.

NORTH POINT PICKPOCKETS.

Pickpockets are still busy at the North Point bathing beach. An English youth named Marshall has reported to the police that the sum of \$14 was taken from his pocket while he was bathing at North Point on Monday. The money was taken while his clothes were hanging up in one of the cubicles which are supposed to be in charge of a caretaker.

The manager of the defendant Insurance Company said that he had never seen a Chinese policy containing the conditions. There were always words referring to the English policies of the Company.

His lordship asked why the conditions were not printed in Chinese and put on the policy.

Mr. Potter said that they had before them very many companies' policies and they could not find one with the conditions printed on. He supposed that the conditions were so voluminous that to print a translation would require a great deal of paper. There were no less than twenty conditions on the back of an English policy, and they were printed in very small type.

His lordship remarked that it would be very desirable if the conditions could be printed with the policies.

The manager added that the policy was never intended to cover every sort of fire, but only fire caused by accident.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, he admitted that new conditions had been printed since the fire, and another clause had been added.

Mr. Alabaster, in the course of his argument, raised the question of the ambiguity of the policy. Had the defendants, he asked, made it apparent on the contract that they would not be responsible in the manner they stated? Also, had the defendants given the other party to the policy sufficient and adequate notice of the conditions of the policy? He did not think they had done so. The conditions were not shown on the back of the policy, nor were they stamped on the front, as was done in the case of most English companies. Counsel then proceeded to quote a number of authorities, with special reference to railway cases, where the conditions were printed in small type on the back of the ticket. It might be that, so far as the third class tickets were concerned, certain of the people who took those tickets were unable to read the conditions printed thereon, or even if they did read them, they did not understand them. The words on the front of the policy could apply equally to the Articles of Association of the Company in regard to fire insurance.

Subsequently, his lordship delivered his judgment, which was very brief. If, he said, the contract had been at all ambiguous, then the defendants could not recover. However, after hearing the evidence, and the arguments put forward he had come to the conclusion that the conditions of the contract were not at all ambiguous, and that they were perfectly obvious to the plaintiffs. Under those circumstances, he would give judgment for the defendants, with costs.

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A GLANCE AT ITS WORK.

The following is a *resumé* of the work which the Services' Entertainment Fund has accomplished during the month of August:—

1,004 men have made individual pleasure trips to different parts of the island from Mt. Austin and Victoria Barracks.

2,150 letters have been written on writing paper supplied by the fund. This figure does not include the large number written from the Men's Club on paper kindly supplied by the Missions to Seamen.

7 Concerts, with refreshments and smokes, have given a jolly evening to roughly 1,500 men.

12 Outings have provided a pleasant afternoon for 607 Service men, and their wives and children. Typhoon weather has interfered with other outings which had been arranged.

2 Billiard Tournaments have attracted an entry of 78 men. The rounds are played at Mt. Austin and at the Men's Club.

A Tennis Tournament has produced an entry of 102 men.

Sports' requisites such as tennis-rackets, quoits, tennis shoes, and water-polo balls have been provided where the need existed and application has been made.

489 Service men have attended the "At Homes" from 4-5.30 p.m. on Sunday afternoon at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

On the 1st of September it was arranged to supply the 3 forts with free writing materials so as to bring them in line with the rest of the Garrison. This has meant an additional 5,100 sheets of paper and 3,300 envelopes for the month. It is hoped to do the same for the Naval men. This is, of course, not included in the foregoing August statistics. The men's communications with "Home" are now secured by means of free writing paper and free postage, whilst the outings, etc., give them something to write about. It is honestly believed that the fund is doing a lot of good in helping to keep the men cheerful and contented, and the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., is most grateful to all the subscribers for their generous help.

The following statement of accounts of the above fund up to the end of August is submitted, and the following subscriptions received during the week ending Sept. 11th are gratefully acknowledged:—

Balance at end of July \$1,700.79	
Receipts during August	1,118.42
Total	\$2,819.21
Expenditure during August	1,097.71
Balance at end of August \$1,817.50	
W. C. F.	200.00
W. J. Pringle	5.00
J. E. Stoneman	5.00
N. J. Stabb	20.00
H. Hancock	10.00
E. W. Hamilton	5.00
W. A. Dowley	5.00
G. S. Archbutt	5.00
Andrew Forbes	5.00
H. Murray Bain	5.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
T. Arthur	5.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	10.00
K. C.	10.00
D. MacDonald	10.00
K. Shaw (August)	25.00
"S"	10.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp	25.00
Total carried forward	\$2,169.50

*—Monthly subscription.

§—Donation.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.

(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

BAKERS' REPLY TO THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Secretary of the National Association of Master Bakers has issued the following statement:—

The master bakers of the country will strongly resent the attempts of the Ministry of Food to place upon them any part of the responsibility for the unobtainable bread which has been and still is being destroyed in very large quantities every week. The primary cause of the trouble is the flour supplied to the trade, and the responsibility must rest entirely with the Ministry of Food itself.

Not only is this flour variable, but the baker is in absolute ignorance as to its character—either as to the length of extraction from the wheat, or as to the nature and percentage of added cereals.

The frequent result is sour, mouldy, and "ropy" bread, which at times is not only unpalatable, but is absolutely not fit to eat, and has to be destroyed.

The master bakers have put their case before the Ministry of Food, and it is to that body alone that the public and the trade must look for the remedy.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Mrs. A. D. Hickling, the hon. secretary, reports that during August the following work has been done by the local branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—

CITY HALL WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Stabb):—

August 2nd, case despatched to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing: 52 vests, 25 night shirts, 85 shirts, 4 silk shirts, 50 handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 9 pairs of operation stockings, 40 eye bandages, 11 head bandages, 2 hold-alls, 31 scrubbers, 2 pairs woollen pants, and 450 milk-covers.

August 7th, case to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing: 25 pillows, 40 pairs of pyjamas, 20 shrouds, 23 bed-jackets, 1 reversible bed-jacket, 40 vests, 2 night-shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, and 7 scrubbers.

August 16th, 2 cases sent to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing: 94 shirts, 30 shrouds, 53 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 vests, 53 bed-jackets, 2 pairs of bed boots, 32 pairs of slippers, 141 handkerchiefs, 5 pairs of operation stockings, 2 mufflers, 5 pairs of socks, 36 milk covers, 9 caps, 27 head bandages, 15 eye bandages, and 37 mops.

August 23rd, 2 cases to Bombay containing Amoy contributions: 91 pyjamas, 102 shirts, 101 vests, 141 handkerchiefs, 26 scrubbers, 10 shrouds, 2 reversible bed-jackets, 15 head bandages, 3 night shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 18 bed-jackets, 12 tray-cloths, 4 eye bandages, 1 pair operation stockings, 11 pairs of slippers, 132 milk covers, playing cards, and cribbage board.

August 30th, 2 cases to Lieut. Moorhead, 33rd Punjab, Mesopotamia, containing: 31 night shirts, 23 shirts, 49 bed-jackets, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 23 shrouds, 31 pyjamas, 81 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 120 handkerchiefs, 324 milk-covers, 6 hold-alls, 18 head bandages, 1 pair of knee-caps, 11 pairs of slippers, 11 scrubbers, playing cards, 43 mufflers, 65 knee-caps, 32 caps, 25 pairs of gloves and mittens, and 104 pairs of socks.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loureiro): 2 pairs socks, 21 pairs bed socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 5 balalaev helmets, 3 mufflers, 34 knitted scrubbers, 12 eye bandages, 255 food covers, and 851 rolled bandages.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson): 1,131 rolled bandages, 120 flannel bandages, 60 shirts, 30 swabs, 6 pairs pyjamas, and 13 vests.

PEARL CLUB (under Mrs. Sandeman): 378 roller bandages, 696 swabs, 42 many-tail bandages, and 1 odd dressing.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD (under Mrs. Sandeman): 20 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 slippers, 28 socks, 13 knee-caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 6 shrouds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, and 3 mops.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Macdonald):—

One case to the Scottish Horse containing: 162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 160 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 29 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee-caps, and 60 pairs of mittens.

One case to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing: 233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 head bandages, 3 eye bandages, 36 hold-all bags, 8 pairs of slippers, 9 tray-cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, and 1 parcel of games and puzzles.

The last report of the Jackanapes Work Society is a convincing proof, if one were needed, of the value of the work which our working parties are doing. Grateful mention is made of pyjamas sent to the Matron of the 33rd General Hospital, Mesopotamia, from Hongkong; of bandages sent to many home hospitals from Hongkong; and of ginger, which was especially welcome during the bitter winter in France.

AN AIRMAN'S FEAT.

At the prize distribution at St. Paul's School, Hammorsmith, recently, Dr. Hillard, the high master, said that 2,550 old scholars had joined the forces, and the casualty list amounted to 304. Among the honours were one V.C., six C.B.'s, 10 C.M.G.'s, 54 D.S.O.'s, 104 M.C.'s, one Albert Medal (first class), four military medals, and 27 foreign decorations. Eighty old boys were prisoners of war in Germany.

The most notable feat of an old Pauline was performed by a member of the air service, who went over the German lines, and, getting into difficulties, came down. He spent three or four months behind the German lines, made his way across the frontier, and returned with very valuable information to the British Headquarters in France.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

to

CLUB SECRETARIES

AS

THE OPENING SEASON

FOR

FOOTBALL, CRICKET and HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING.

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT

SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY

REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES

MANUFACTURED BY

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES

OUR ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-3

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE



THE
FINEST FOOTWEAR
FOR
LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED AT TAIPO.
Or Neighbourhood.A FURNISHED HOUSE for the month
of November, containing 3 or 4 Rooms.
Apply to—
Box 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1021]DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY,
September 12th at 9 A.M.
Boards return in the afternoon of 17th.
[1022]DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.PROFESSOR DANENBERG will give
Pianoforte Lessons at the School once
a week during Term.
All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils
of the School or others, to be addressed to—
THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1023]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on
SATURDAY September 16th.
Students seeking admission should call
upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst.,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
[1007]HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS"
will commence on MONDAY,
October 1st, 1917, if sufficient support be forth-
coming.
Application for enrolment and enquiries
regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should
be made to the undersigned as early as
possible.
By Order,
B. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1009]THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share
payable to all Shareholders on the Company's
Register at 30th September, 1917, may be
obtained at the office of the Company, 2,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after
the 8th October, 1917.Notice is further given that the SHARE
REGISTER and THE SHARE BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to
the 10th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any
OUTSTANDING NOTES will be
paid on presentation to the undersigned on
or before SATURDAY, 23rd September,
1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it
necessary to claim repayment IN CASH from the
BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to
whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge
for payment of claims out of monies deposited
in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION
ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE JUNIOR CLERK
for an Office, must write a good hand
and be quick at figures.
Apply by letter—
L. G. & Co.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1011]G. R.
NOTICEANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE
STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION or PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1916.Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50. [98]

FOR SALE.

EUROPEAN POSTAGE STAMPS, all
different, in packets of
125 Stamps for \$0.50 | 275 Stamps for \$1.50
150 " " 0.60 | 300 " " 2.00
175 " " 0.75 | 350 " " 3.00
225 " " 1.00 | 450 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamelin, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[928]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings, [941]

TO LET.

No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in
Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road
and Lee House Street).ONE GODOWN on Duddell Street.
For Sale. "GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and
141, THE PEAK.Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, [90]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"REN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES".

FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-
ed that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject
to sale.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1015]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers,
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be conveyed by this Steamer
proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and
London.Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply to—
1. E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of theYearly Approximate Average
for 35 years.

PRICE \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Booksellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE CHINESE HOUSEBOY.

The Chinese houseboy is a subject of frequent discussion amongst the Europeans whose establishments he manages. In this Colony we have to deal with the Cantonese, and while, on the one hand, they may lack the simplicity of character of some of the Northern Chinese, yet, on the other, they are quicker in thought and action. Judging from incidents which still occur in Kwangtung and the adjoining provinces, we are inclined to believe that in essentials of character the "boy" is typical of the race from which he springs, for there is very much in common between the morality of the Chinese houseboy and the Chinese official. The two outstanding characteristics of both are cupidity and cheerfulness. SHAKESPEARE said that "Conscience does make cowards of us all," and the villain of the old melodrama always found remorse one of his punishments. That, of course, presupposes the existence of a conscience, which must not always be taken for granted. Some of the most notorious "squeezers" in Chinese official life are fat and jolly individuals, who obviously sleep well at nights, are endowed with excellent digestions, and are evidently perfectly satisfied with themselves and the world in general. From time to time some of them have settled in Hongkong, after safely depositing their ill-gotten gains in British banks; and, no doubt, they have proved an acquisition to the Chinese social life of the Colony. For it must be admitted, in fairness both to themselves and their friends, that public opinion amongst the Chinese is not very critical of the methods by which wealth is acquired either in official or in private

life. The end always seems to justify the means. Indeed, the "get-rich-quickly" Chinese in Hongkong excites amongst his friends a degree of admiration denied to the individual whom they consider less enterprising and we suppose to be more honest.

"No man ought to be severely censured for not being beyond his age in virtue," wrote MACAULAY, and it is only fair that we should remember the history of our own country before too harshly condemning China. "Every man has his price," said WALPOLE while in the zenith of his career in the British Parliament two hundred years ago. He recognised, quite frankly, that government by corruption was the only form of government possible. In those days the majorities in the Commons did as they chose, because there was neither an independent public opinion nor an unfettered and widely circulating Press to restrain them. The greatest foe to corruption, as to many other sins, is exposure. Crime of all sorts is reduced by street lamps, and by the searchlight thrown upon individuals by the publicity of the newspapers.

China is corrupt in all members of the body politic, and the houseboy is merely following "old custom" when he robs us at every turn. There have been Europeans who have suggested that if it were not for "squeeze" the houseboy would demand higher wages. It is, of course, often a choice of evils; but most people like to know exactly what they are paying and whether they are obtaining proper value for their money. The present system has the disadvantages of creating suspicion and exciting cupidity. We have no faith in the theory that the local houseboy argues the matter out with himself and puts a limit to his income. He does not think: "My master pays me eighteen dollars a month and I know that I am worth at least thirty; therefore I will limit my 'squeeze' to twelve dollars each month." Not a bit of it. He is limited solely by the nature of his employer, and, since men are usually more careless over small matters than women, the astute houseboy, who loves "squeeze" and dislikes work, prefers to attach himself to a bachelor household. But in whatever establishment he resides he remains at heart a robber. He is always ready to obtain his "squeeze," and the only restraint upon his predatory proclivities is the fear of sudden dismissal. That, after all, is not very great, because of the ease with which, under existing circumstances, he can obtain other employment.

There is but one remedy that can be suggested, and that will only effect a partial cure. Yet we believe that the improvement effected by it would be so great that we hope it will be pressed upon the proper authorities until some reform is granted. We refer to the registration by the police of all servants in the Colony. Chair and ricksha coolies are obliged to obtain a licence, and we can think of no valid objection to applying the same principle to domestic servants. The licence would, of course, be renewable annually, and it would be endorsed with any offence of which the holder had been convicted. Employers would be required to give notice to the police when a servant left them, and the reasons would be recorded by a card index system. The expense would be covered by the cost of the licence. Not only would the result prove a great safeguard to employers, but it would be of considerable assistance, also, to the police. We should be quite content if a trial were given to the system in the case of servants employed in European households.

We do not expect immediate reforms, but we hope in time to see some concerted action in the matter of dealing with Chinese servants. The satirist can often accomplish much, and we think that few of our readers failed to recognise the essential truth contained in the amusing "Ballad of Pau Ah Chan" which recently appeared in our columns. Ridicule has killed many abuses, and it is really a matter for ridicule, and also for indignation, that the British citizens of this Colony should be systematically robbed, more or less openly, by their servants. We are, at present, caught in a vicious circle. The dollar continues to soar, but there is no reduction in the price of local produce. Meanwhile, we should like, at least, to limit the gains of the great local "profiteer," the Chinese houseboy.

The annual *Al Fresco* Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will take place on the 29th inst.

The members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess held a Whist Drive in their mess at Victoria Barracks on Monday evening. Master-Gunner May carried out the duties of M.C. The following were the prize-winners:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Collins; 2nd, Mrs. Thornton; 3rd, Mrs. Alderman. Men—1st, Mr. Clark, R.N.; 2nd, Master-Gunner May, R.G.A.; 3rd, Sergt. Vant, R.G.A.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

GERMAN BANK MANAGER
ARRESTED.

PEKING, September 10th.

Herr H. Cordes, joint manager, was arrested on Saturday on charges of concealing the books of the German Bank. The Netherlands Minister *visé* the warrant, which was issued by the local Procuratorate.

It is believed that Mr. A. J. Eggeling, the other joint manager, has been arrested to-day, but it is not yet confirmed.

M. Conly, the French Minister, departed this morning after bidding farewell to the members of the Cabinet and Diplomats.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

PEKING, September 11th.

Madame Feng Kuo-chang, wife of the Acting President, died at midnight.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAN PO.")

DISCUSSIONS WITH THE
ENTENTE POWERS.

SHANGHAI, September 11th.

The President's wife died yesterday.

The Government has appointed Lu Cheng-hsiang and Wang Tai-sieh as their representatives to discuss questions with the *Entente* Ministers.

Liu Hien-shi, Tuchun of Kweichow, has wired to the Government demanding 3,000,000 dollars.

Fu Liang-tso has arrived at Changsu yesterday.

Tai Yuolin, Governor of Kwangsu, will be appointed Governor of Chili.

It is rumoured that Li Yuan-hung will return to Hupeh.

Lo Peh-kin has wired to the Premier stating that he will return to Yunnan and immediately afterwards proceed to Peking.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10 p.m., Sept. 10th.
Typhoon in about 140deg. Long. East and 18deg. Lat. North, moving West.
10.30 a.m., Sept. 11th.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Appari, moving W. or W.N.W.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

MALAKOFF RUBBER DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth advise us that they received a cable yesterday from their Singapore agents informing them that the Malakoff Rubber Co. has announced an interim dividend of 15 per cent., as compared with one of 10 per cent. last September.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK'S
DIVIDEND.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank informs us that it is in receipt of a telegram from the head office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders held at the head office, Yokohama, on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1917; to add to the reserve fund, Yen 800,000; and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,220,000 to the next account.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th September is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 36 weeks.
This Year	\$14,431	\$465,767
Last Year	15,449	524,714
Decrease	1,018	59,947

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning a coolie carrying two large baskets was stopped by an Indian constable, and one of the baskets was found to contain a large piece of iron, which the coolie said had been given him by a small boy, to whom he had paid 30 cents.

The Magistrate was not convinced by the evidence, and dismissed the case.

OPIUM.

When a Chinese was about to board a Swatow boat he was stopped and searched, and a quantity of opium was found upon him. The drug was in a basket.

Defendant, who said he brought the opium from Annam for a friend, also admitted having some opium dross in his possession. He was fined \$20 for being in possession of opium, and \$10 for being in possession of opium dross.

HIS MASTER'S PROPERTY.

A Chinese was found at the shipyard at Chung Sha Wan on Monday night, having in his possession certain property belonging to his master.

The man was taken to the police station, where he made a plea of insanity.

In the dock, the defendant seemed somewhat strange, and Mr. Wood remanded him for a week, during which time he will be kept under observation by the medical officers.

PAWNED HIS UNIFORM.

The messenger employed by the Government Audit Department, who was charged with pawning his uniform, was again before Mr. Wood. The messenger admitted the offence, stating that he pawned his uniform because he wanted to "make up his expenses."

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20, and also ordered the defendant to pay \$8 to Detective-Sergt. Wills, which amount had been expended to get the uniform out of pawn.

LAME EXCUSE.

When charged with attempting to enter Warrant Officers' quarters, Block 4, in Kennedy Road, a Chinese said that he was not going to steal anything for the simple reason that there was nothing to steal.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Cox, R.E., said that when he was passing the quarters he saw the defendant at the door with a key in the lock. Defendant ran away when he saw witness, but was subsequently found and taken to the police station. The flat was stored with furniture, and presumably the defendant was trying to get at this.

The defendant here stated that the chief carpenter gave him permission to go into the flat, and the case was adjourned for the attendance of the carpenter.

SHIPWRECKED GOODS.

The novel charge was preferred against a Chinese at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday of having shipwrecked goods in his possession.

The facts were stated by Inspector Gordon. He said that as the result of a large junk getting into difficulties at Cap Tse Mun Pass the vessel was washed on to the rocks, and the crew were placed in a mausoleum. During the night a large number of small craft came alongside the helpless junk, and the cargo on board was quickly taken away. No less than 700 piculs of charcoal were taken away, besides fruit and other things. The robbers even went so far as to remove the junk's water tanks. The defendant was subsequently found with two piculs of the goods in his possession.

The excuse put forward by the defendant was that he found the goods floating about the harbour. He had also purchased some from fishing boats which had picked up other things.

A second man who was similarly charged was stated to have been found with 75 piculs in his possession. This defendant also stated that he had found the goods floating in the harbour.

The defendant was fined \$20, and the second was ordered to pay a fine of \$50.

THE WAR.

KERENSKY'S SENSATIONAL PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL KORNILOFF DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR.

ALLIES AND THE SWEDISH DISCLOSURES.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE BALKANS.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt, also south-eastward of St. Julien.

The enemy raided an advanced post south-eastward of St. Janshoek, but we re-established the position.

There was reciprocal artillery firing eastward of Ypres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of our machines were missing.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We consolidated the positions captured yesterday south-eastward of Hargicourt.

We drove off raiders eastward of Loos and Arrandieres.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villeret.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY'S DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

PARIS, September 10th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued violently all night long on both banks of the Meuse.

We have completed our successes of the 8th inst.

In the sector of the Fosses and Caubiers Woods, we overcame the resistance of isolated groups and took more prisoners.

The Germans did not renew their attempts here.

The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire.

We replied at several points to as many as five successive attacks, annihilating part of the attacking units.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, September 11th.

A communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, there were violent artillery duels in the region of Hill 344 and the Bois des Fosses.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We penetrated the French lines eastward of Samogneux, and captured one hundred prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AERIAL STATISTICS FOR AUGUST.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—During the month of August sixty-four of our aeroplanes were missing. Four balloons were brought down.

Our enemies lost thirty-seven balloons and two hundred and ninety-five aeroplanes.

HALF-CENTURY FOR GUYENNER.

PARIS, September 11th.

A communiqué states:—Captain Guyenner destroyed his fiftieth German aeroplane.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY HELD BACK.

LATER.

A wireless Russian report states:—In the direction of Riga, in the region of Pskov, our vanguards are holding back attacks on the Bartak line.

Enemy hydroplanes over the Baltic dropped forty bombs on the Tzerel batteries, but without result.

Sixteen machines twice attacked our torpedo-boats in the Riga Gulf, but without result.

Enemy mine-sweepers are working at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

An enemy submarine blew up a tug in the Finland Gulf.

BEST GERMAN TROOPS TRANSFERRED.

PETROGRAD, September 10th.

It is reported from Headquarters that the Germans sent their best regiments, including nearly the whole of the Guards, from the South-west front to the North.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed the Russo-Romanians between the Trotus Valley and the Oltuz Valley.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGES.

PARIS, September 11th.

An Eastern communiqué states:—The enemy violently bombarded the Russian positions between Lake Prespa and Lake Malik and to the west of these points.

Our detachments crossed Devoli and captured thirty Austrians.

We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradista, Bubac-Monastir, Ligor and Gribai.

A wireless German official report states:—Our advance guards retreated before the French north-westward of Lake Malik.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNEDED.

CADIZ, September 10th.

The German submarine U293 entered the harbour owing to lack of lubricants. The U293 was immediately interned.

LATER.

The submarine U293 is one of the 600-ton type, carrying a crew of thirty. Her commander is aged 26, and his lieutenant possesses the Iron Cross.

Italian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CONTINUE PRESSURE.

LONDON, September 10th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy attack on our positions at Monte Granada and Cuetarand, on the Carnia front, failed.

Our pressure continues north-eastward of Gorizia.

The booty captured since the battle began includes 145 guns, 94 trench-mortars, 322 machine-guns and 11,196 rifles.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT SENSATION IN RUSSIA.

KORNILOFF DEMANDS CIVIL AND MILITARY POWER.

PETROGRAD, September 10th.

On the 9th inst., M. Kerensky issued a Proclamation announcing that General Korniloff demanded that he (M. Kerensky) hand over all civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new Government.

M. Kerensky refuses, and orders General Korniloff to hand over the post of Commander-in-Chief to General Klembovsky, Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front, who will be provisionally Generalissimo, remaining at Pskov.

M. Kerensky also proclaims martial law in the town and district of Petrograd.

M. Kerensky appeals to all citizens to maintain order for the defence of the country.

General Korniloff's demand for supreme power was conveyed to M. Kerensky by the ex-Premier Lvoff.

The demand said that General Korniloff would form a new Government at his pleasure.

The authenticity of the summons was confirmed in a telephonic conversation between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky.

M. Kerensky's Proclamation continues:—Considering the demand as an attempt in certain quarters to profit by the country's difficult situation to establish a state of things contrary to the aims of the revolution, the Government recognised the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the Fatherland and the freedom of the Republican régime, to take urgent and indispensable measures to cut the roots of all attempts against the supreme power of the revolution.

RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO A TRAITOR.

LONDON, September 10th.

A wireless report states:—M. Kerensky has despatched a message to the civil and military authorities throughout Russia declaring that General Korniloff has betrayed the Fatherland and the Revolution.

CIVIL WAR AT FRONT POSSIBLE.

General Lukomsky is also declared to be a traitor, as he has refused to accept the Provisional Government's order to take over General Korniloff's command, indicating the possibility of civil war at the front.

General Korniloff will be punished for his treachery.

The Government is taking measures to prevent General Korniloff directing detachments.

The Petrograd Workmen's Committee suggests that the Army and the Navy refuse to obey the orders of General Korniloff and General Lukomsky.

LATEST CABLES.

KORNILOFF HEAD OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION CONSPIRACY.

PETROGRAD, September 11th.

A wireless report states:—The Executives of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants' Delegates have despatched a message to the Army and Naval Committees declaring that General Korniloff is heading a military counter-revolution conspiracy, and that he moved the troops towards Petrograd with the object of deposing the Provisional Government. His troops were deceived, believing that they were sent to crush a conspiracy of the Maximalists which was non-existent.

The Executives request the Army Committees to disobey the orders of General Korniloff and fellow-traitors, and carry out the demands of the Central Committees, and that the Provisional Government should explain to the soldiers, especially the waverers, the true meaning of General Korniloff's plot.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXODUS FROM PETROGRAD.

LONDON, September 10th.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate a growing nervousness.

Departing trains are crowded, and there are long queues at all the stations and booking offices.

The Government is offering facilities for the removal of stores, cargoes and private effects.

ROUBLE STILL DEPRECIATING.

The rouble is steadily depreciating. Thirty roubles are equal to £1.

THE SWEDISH INTRIGUE EXPOSURE.

DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th.

Dutch comment dwells upon the enormity of Count Laxburg's offence as harmonising with the record of German representatives abroad. It believes that the Allies are not inclined to hold the Swedish people responsible, that they will be satisfied with the punishment of the guilty, and states that adequate means are at present in the hands of the people by throwing out the present Government.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS' VIEWS.

STOCKHOLM, September 11th.

The *Social Demokrat* says that it is needless to emphasise the seriousness of the case, which is aggravated as if there were willing helpers in Stockholm. If the accusations are true, Herr Loewen has hopelessly compromised the country's honour.

The Conservative *Dagblad* is unrepentant, and sarcastically advises Argentina to follow the majority of the South American States into an alliance with the *Entente*. It counter-charges by describing Mr. Lansing's method of exposure as a gross and wilful insult.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, September 11th.

Reuter's Agency learns that no action is contemplated by the Allies regarding the Swedish disclosures.

It is not a question of a quarrel between the Allies and the Swedish people, who are expected strongly to disavow what has happened. It is hoped that the Swedish Government will take an early opportunity of explaining the affair.

It is well known that there is a small militarist group in Sweden, who might approve of such behaviour as has occurred, but it is confidently expected that the bulk of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large of the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues of Germany.

The *Daily Express* states that Count Laxburg was formerly German Consul at Calcutta.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

PARIS, September 11th.

President Poincaré has invited M. Painlevé to form a Cabinet.

M. Painlevé has reserved his reply.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, September 10th.

It appears that the Socialist refusal to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet is mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist party.

THE NEW GERMAN PATRIOTIC PARTY.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

The *Voorwaerts* states that the new patriotic party mentioned last night is merely a metamorphosis of the pan-Germans.

The newspaper is of the opinion that it signifies a growing nervousness.

RUSSIA'S PURCHASE OF SILVER FROM CHINA.

LONDON, September 11th.

The New York correspondent of the *London Times* states there is an unconfirmed report that Russia has bought £1,000,000 worth of silver from China.

RECENT INCIDENTS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch, gives an account of recent incidents indicating the general nature of the work at the front. The account includes the following:—

A small party of the London Scottish patrolling the Bapaume-Cambrai road were ambushed by two parties of the enemy after a two hours' wait. They killed and wounded several, without suffering a casualty.

On the 24th August, a New Zealand non-commissioned officer swam a river and reconnoitred for five and a half hours. He found a raft, upon which he returned later, led a patrol across and surprised a German post, killing the occupants, and returning safely.

The enemy forced a patrol of dismounted Indian Cavalry to withdraw from a wood in the Epheby sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared out the enemy.

"VANGUARD" BLOWN UP AT ANCHOR.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

The battleship *Vanguard* blew up while at anchor in July (as announced in our cable columns at the time) owing to an internal explosion, and sunk immediately. Thirty-seven officers were killed and one died of injuries after being picked up. There were two survivors of the men who were on board at the time of the explosion. There were, however, 24 officers and 71 men not on board the ship at the time, thus bringing the total numbers of survivors up to 97.

Commenting on the occurrence, *The Times* says:—

It is just six months since the Navy suffered the loss of a battleship, when the *Cornwallis* was destroyed by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Fortunately, on that occasion the loss of life was small, but the nation has now to deplore not only the Navy's deprivation of a first-class vessel, but also of a number of gallant and precious lives.

The misfortune which overtook the *Vanguard* is the fourth occurrence of a similar character in the British Navy during the war. Of the three earlier disasters, that which happened to the *Balsar* was the only one incurring the loss of a battleship, the other vessels being the *Natal*, an armoured cruiser, and the *Princess Irene*, a vessel of the auxiliary fleet. In each of the three cases, an official inquiry made it clear that the destruction of the ship was not brought about by enemy action, and it may be hoped, from the wording of the official communiqué, that preliminary investigation has afforded cause for believing that the explosions which destroyed the *Vanguard* were also of an accidental character.

It may be recalled that it is not only the British Navy which since the war began has suffered from mishaps the circumstances of which make the precise cause difficult to determine. Two of the Italian battleships, the *Benedetto Brin* and the *Leonardo da Vinci*, were destroyed after fires and internal explosions, the latter of these two ships being of the Dreadnought class, like the *Vanguard*. Russia has also lost a Dreadnought, the *Imperatoria Maria*, which, like the *da Vinci*, sank as the result of explosions following an outbreak of fire. Unless or until there is forthcoming evidence to the contrary, and remembering the stringency of precautionary measures in use in the British Navy, it would be entirely wrong to attribute the present mishap to the spontaneous combustion of explosives on board the *Vanguard*.

It has already been mentioned that the ship was of the Dreadnought type, and her loss will probably affect the homogeneity of the squadron to which she was attached. At the same time there is some satisfaction in remembering that so far as the ship is concerned the relative superiority of our Fleet over that of the enemy cannot be materially affected by it. It is impossible, however, to make good the experienced and devoted seamen who have perished with her.

THE "VANGUARD."

The *Vanguard*, which was launched at Barrow in 1900, was a vessel of 19,350 tons, her length being 500ft., beam 84ft., and draught 27ft. She had a speed of 22.1 knots and an i.h.p. of 24,500. Her armament consisted of ten 12in., eighteen 4in., four 3-pounder guns, and three torpedo tubes; and her complement numbered about 600.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ'S SON.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. J. F. Hope, answering an inquiry by Mr. Billing as to who was responsible for granting the release from imprisonment of German prisoners of war, said:—

In the case of civilians, the Home Office, in the case of combatants, the Army Council. I am informed that Admiral von Tirpitz's son has not been at liberty at any time since his capture except in so far as he takes exercise as one of a party accompanied by a British officer and two orderlies, in the same manner as British officer prisoners in Germany.

Besides the infantry, as I said some time ago, the Portuguese field artillery is particularly good. The gunners are methodical, conscientious and brave, and their shooting is admirable. In all ways, indeed, there is every prospect of the Portuguese continuing to prove themselves an increasing valuable element in the Armies on this front.

Among the men are necessarily all shades of Portuguese political opinion, but all political differences tend constantly to become more and more merged in the one great aim of winning the war in combination with their country's ancient Allies, and reflecting a new military glory on their beloved Portugal. The men are keen, sound soldiers, and their moral to-day is excellent.

PORTUGUESE UNDER FIRE.

OUR GALLANT ALLY ON BRITISH FRONT.

THE SOLDIERS' "ANTONIO."

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The cordiality of the relationship between British soldiers and the Portuguese may be taken as finally cemented by the fact that the latter now have a nickname. They are "Antonio." There were some who, at first, were disposed to call them "Pork-and-beans," as having a general resemblance to the name Portuguese, but our Allies have proved themselves in the trenches, and custom is settling down to the friendly sobriquet of "Antonio," which is already being shortened to "Tony," its counterpart, to "Tommy," showing that the rapprochement is consecrated and complete.

To the behaviour of the Portuguese in the trenches the official communiqué have already borne testimony, and some weeks ago I spoke of the excellent and sturdy quality of the Portuguese infantry, and the quickness with which they had learned this new kind of war. When I sent that dispatch the Portuguese were in the act of taking their first formal position in the line, but it would obviously have been indiscreet to say so. Since then they have held their place with gallantry, although severely tested.

PERHAPS THE ENEMY BACK.

Perhaps the Germans thought these new troops in the line would be "easy." They have bombarded them heavily with both big guns and trench mortars. They have made vicious raids on them. They have attacked them with gas shells. But they have got very little satisfaction, though they have officially bragged of taking a small number of prisoners. On the contrary the Portuguese have paid back in good coin. They have raided the German trenches, broken into them, and held them till it suited them to come back. And on that occasion not only those in the actual assault, but the troops in support, who have an even more trying time, behaved with conspicuous coolness for men new to the game.

On another occasion they destroyed the whole of a German patrol at night in No Man's Land. It was very completely done, two of the patrol were killed and the rest taken prisoner, among whom was a non-commissioned officer wearing the Iron Cross. For this act the officer commanding receiving the congratulations of the Commander of the British Army, to which they are attached. And with each incident, almost with every day, the men gain confidence in themselves. They are naturally fighters, very eager to learn these new-fangled fighting ways, and are unusually hard-working. British officers in contact with the Portuguese say that parties of Portuguese set to digging or similar work will labour as hard as and conscientiously when left to themselves as if under the command of officers, and this is as true of the infantry in the line as of the detachments engaged in such special work as railway construction, etc.

That the Portuguese should have had a good deal to learn when they came is not surprising, for we and the French have been learning for three years, and the Germans no less. Moreover, it would have been neither reasonable nor practicable to transplant with the troops the whole army organization and it was necessary, for the sake of uniformity and smooth working behind the lines, that most of the auxiliary services should be British. General Fernando Tamagnini has had difficulties in the process of adaptation, but he has shown exceptional qualities, and his designation to the chief command of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force was extremely happy. All our officers, also, have conceived the greatest regard for the soldierly character and abilities of General Gomez da Costa.

THE FINEST ADVENTURES.

During the bitter winter the men, coming from a sunny country, had a trying time, and there was in the early days much sickness both among the troops and among the horses. Care and better weather have, however, rectified that, and stories are told which symbolize both the Portuguese love of the sun and their bravery. It was an icy day, on which the trenches were cold and tomb-like, when a British officer discovered a Portuguese who had climbed out of the trench and sat conspicuously on the parapet, a lovely mark for any German sniper. The British officer shouted remonstrances at him, but had difficulty in making the other come down. There was a ray of sun up there, he said, which reminded him of Portugal, and for the sake of the sun he was willing to take the chance of being shot.

On another occasion three men who were new to the trenches, deceived by the silence and apparent desolation of the lines opposite, decided that there could be very few Germans there, and that there was an opportunity for three bold men to achieve a great coup and capture the enemy trench alone. So, without orders or permission, they slipped over. When they reached the opposite trenches there was a sudden clamour and firing of rifles, and a moment of chaos, and the three brave men did not come back. What happened is unknown, but one hopes that those three are the prisoners of whom the Germans are so proud.

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GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

GERMAN WAR AIMS RESTATED.
CONFIDENCE IN U BOATS.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Michaelis, in his speech to the Reichstag shortly after his appointment in July, said:—

Appointed Imperial Chancellor by the Emperor, I have to-day the honour for the first time to communicate with this exalted House. A great burden has been placed upon my shoulders at a most grave time. Trusting in God and in German might I have ventured to take it up, and I shall now serve the cause by the loyal co-operation in the spirit which has been so splendidly maintained in this body during the war.

And I not believed firmly in the justice of our cause I would not have accepted office.

We deny the accusation that submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity. England forced this weapon into our hands. Through her illegal blockade she prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our weak hope that America, as head of the neutrals, would give pause to England's illegal proceedings was in vain, and the final attempt which Germany made, through an honourably intended peace offer, in order to avoid the last extremity, failed. Then Germany had to choose this last method as a counter-measure in self-defence, and now also she must carry it through to the utmost for the shortening of the war.

I establish it as a fact that the submarine war is accomplishing by its destruction of enemy tonnage what is expected of it. It impairs England's economic life and her conduct of the war from month to month in a growing degree, so that it will not be possible for her to hold out against the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labours of our brave submarine warriors with complete confidence. (Loud cheers.)

I desire to avail myself of a moment when I stand in a place from which I can make myself heard far and wide in the country to send home the greetings of our troops on all fronts, on land and sea, in the air and under the sea. What our troops, under the leadership of their great commanders, have accomplished during three years is unprecedented in the world's history. Our thanks to them are individually written. But our thoughts also turn with gratitude to our faithful allies. The brotherhood in arms which has been cemented and tested in the heat of battle will not be dissolved. Germany will hold fast in faithful alliance to her treaties and agreements.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The reports upon the military situation from our Supreme Army Command are very good. The great Anglo-French spring offensives in the West have been shattered. The counter-attacks of our armies show their unbroken power and their superior ability.

In the East, in consequence of internal confusion in Russia, the attack of the enemy's millions has not materialized and there is comparative calm. Only after false reports and the incitement of Russia's allies had again stirred up the soldiers in Russia and the present offensive developed. Its goal was Lemberg and the oil wells near Drobovych, in order to cut our submarine war, General Brusiloff, with all his ruthlessness and enormous sacrifices, has gained only slight advantages.

Greece was forced by violence to enter the war against us. Our common front with the brave Bulgarians stands firm. Italy, even through an eleven-hour Austro-Hungarian battle in arms, will not be able to attain the aim of its breach of faith—the possession of Trieste. The season of the year has set a pause to the fighting in the Caucasus, Iraq, and Palestine. When it is resumed the enemy will find the Turkish Army newly equipped and full of confidence.

America's intervention. We look upon the optimistic feeling in the Entente countries caused by America's intervention without serious concern. It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to the European continent and how much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing their military and economic situation still more. After our previous successes we shall be able to master the new situation too, through our fleet, particularly the submarine. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our Allies can therefore look forward to any further development of military events with calm security.

The burning question in our hearts is, however, how much longer is the war to last. With this we come to a matter which is the centre of all our interest and of all our proceedings to-day. Germany did not wish for war, and did not strive for expansion of her power by violence. Therefore she will not prosecute the war as single day longer after an honourable peace is obtainable merely to make conquests by violence. (Cheers from the Socialists.)

What we wish is, first, to conclude peace as those would who have successfully carried through their purpose. The present generation and coming generations should retain this time of war and trial as a vivid memo., as a time of unprecedented sorrow, of execution and willing sacrifices by our people and our Army for the centuries to come. A nation of not even 70 millions, which, side by

side with its loyal allies, has held its place, weapon in hand, before the frontiers of its country against the manifold superiority of masses of nations, has proved itself unconquerable. To me our aims are clear from this situation.

GERMANY'S TERMS.

First of all, the territory of the Fatherland is inviolable. With an enemy who demands parts of our Empire we cannot parley. If we make peace we must in the first line make sure that the frontiers of the German Empire are made secure for all time. (Loud cheers.)

We must by means of an understanding (cheers from the Left and Centre) and give and take (Ausschleich) guarantee the conditions of existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas. Peace must build the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of the nations. It must, as is expressed in your resolution, prevent the nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades, and provide a safeguard that the league in arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us. These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it.

We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hand once and met with no response, but with the entire nation, with the German Army and its leaders in accord with this declaration, the Government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims of subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations we shall listen honestly, and ready for peace, to what they have to say to us. Until then we must hold out calmly, patiently, and courageously.

FOOD DIFFICULTIES.

The present time is, in regard to food conditions, the severest which we have experienced, and the month of July has been the worst. The drought has delayed growth, and little wheat exists in many cases, but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in, and the population can then again be supplied more adequately. Nothing certain can yet be said about the harvest, but the fact is already established to-day that the harvest of corn will be better than was believed. Straw is indeed short, but the development of the cereal crop is excellent, and we shall, as in 1915, reckon upon an average harvest. In wide regions of the Empire rain has fallen, and everywhere in time enough for the dejected potato crop, and, if we utilise the increase from Roumania and other territories carefully, the shortage of fodder with which we should otherwise be confronted will be overcome. It has been proved in these three war years that even in case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, Germany cannot be starved out at all. With rigid appropriation and limited rationing, our supply will be adequate and that

gives us an inestimable advantage over England.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Painful experience, in wide areas has shown that on account of war conditions the relations of the town and country have become troubled. Enlightenment is here an absolute necessity. We must, first, save agriculture from finding that under the new plan of distribution the ration is allotted to it, particularly for cattle, are so scanty that the possibility of making them do is from the beginning excluded. That was last year's mistake, which is frankly admitted, for that had, as a national consequence, that violations of the law inevitably occurred. They were inevitable, and therefore excusable from a human standpoint. The urban population must also appreciate the great difficulties which agriculture suffers under war conditions.

On the other hand, the country population must be made to understand thoroughly how important industry in the great cities has been and is. If that is done a rapprochement will follow, and each will do for others what he can and what is his duty. The successful experiment of transplanting hundreds of thousands of city children to the country may, perhaps, build the bridge, but we must take pains in every way to see that this conflict of view is moderated, alleviated, and ended.

You cannot expect me, who have been only five days in office, to express my views to-day exhaustively and finally on pending questions of internal policy. It goes without saying that I stand upon the ground of the Imperial rescript of July 11th concerning the franchise in Prussia. I consider it advantageous and necessary that closer touch should be established between the great parties and the Government. I am ready, so far as this is possible without impairing the federal character and the constitutional basis of the Empire, to do everything possible to impart to this co-operation more life and efficiency. I also consider it desirable that relations of confidence between Parliament and Government should be made closer by calling to the leading executive positions men who, in addition to their conciliatory character, possess the confidence of the great parties in the popular representative body.

All this is possible, of course, only on the assumption that the other side recognizes that the constitutional right of the Imperial Administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed. I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. (Loud cheers.) We are sailing through a wildly tossing sea in a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes. What we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany which wishes, as our enemies believe, to terrorize the world with her armed might. No, the morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful, and mighty Germany which we (Continued at foot of next column.)

GEN. BRUSILOFF ON FINAL VICTORY.

A STORY OF THE EX-EMPERESS.

The *Bourse Gazette* publishes recently an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, General Brusiloff.

Replying to a question as to whether he believed in final victory, General Brusiloff said:—“Yes, I believe in it; otherwise, without such a belief, it would not be worth while living.” Continuing, he said:—

The chief thing has already been done. The Army has been moved to begin an offensive. M. Kerensky's service has been immeasurable. He did quite impossible things. With regard to myself, he converted me into addressing meetings. I cannot say that I met with much success. Speaking of German influence, General Brusiloff told the following personal experiences:—

Immediately before the war, while serving in Warsaw, I saw how great was the German influence upon the Governor, General Skalon. The German Consul at Warsaw knew everything. At that time I worked out a plan in the event of war with Germany, which I had to hide from the Governor.

Last autumn, before the offensive started, the ex-Empress Alexandra asked: “When will you commence the offensive?” I replied “I do not know.” (That reply was received with disapproval by the ex-Empress, but it saved the offensive. General Headquarters then demanded that the offensive should be postponed, and I had to threaten by saying “Either I shall resume the offensive when I think it necessary, or not at all.”)

all love. For this Germany we will fight and endure; for this Germany we and our brothers out there will bleed and die; for this Germany we will fight our way through, despite all force. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S HOPE.

A sensational telegram from Berlin states that in the course of a discussion on the military situation General von Ludendorff made the following statement to members of the Reichstag:—

In starting the submarine war the Supreme Army Command was guided by the desire to hit the enemy's war industry, especially his production of ammunition. Through the submarine war our enemies in the West have experienced great relief, and the enemy's supply of ammunition has decreased. The U-boats have accomplished this task. The co-operation of the Navy and Army has proved to be perfect. The Supreme Army Command expects from the U-boat war that it will interfere with England's readiness for war by lessening her tonnage. The fulfilment of this expectation will also come, and with it, in spite of America, the end of the world-war and a peace such as is desired by the Supreme Army Command.

SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION. VETERANS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Norton-Griffiths, D.S.O., M.P., at the request of “many of all ranks” who “after having served together in this great war” desire to “continue to keep in touch with one another after it has been fought to a finish,” has issued a proposal for the establishment of a Soldiers' Association throughout the country and the Dominions.

“The motto,” he writes, “might well be ‘United We Stand,’ and I remember a worthy N.C.O. suggesting to me when discussing the idea before the battle of Loos why not call it Veterans of the Grand Army.” No better name could, I think, be suggested.

Amongst the objects of such an association would be the following:—

1. To watch and safeguard the interest of all members of the forces and to take such steps as are necessary to protect them during and after demobilization.
2. To promote undertakings for the disabled, using our individual and combined efforts to find employment for all discharged soldiers and sailors.
3. To help discharged soldiers and sailors, to prepare their necessary papers, and so care for their pensions and allowances as are in order.
4. To secure the welfare of the women and children left by those who have fallen.
5. To perpetuate in loving memory and affection the dead.
6. To promote amongst the rising generation the grand spirit of patriotism and devotion that is the characteristic of the Army of to-day.

“To achieve these objects,” Sir John Norton-Griffiths explains, “it would be necessary to have borough and county organizations throughout the country with a grand central council. Parliament would be requested to grant a reorganised uniform for authorized parades only, which parades could be held at intervals during the year or on a stated Bank Holiday. Membership would be free with service as qualifications. Women should be admitted to the Association to represent their husbands during their absence on service. For the past two years these questions have been discussed in various forms and the very definite desire is evident that when we drift back to civil life, whatever our vocations may be, we may still hold together as a living corporate body. It should be noted that the welfare of every trade or profession is safeguarded by some such organization as is hereby suggested.”

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED. PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is truly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$78,800 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$10,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least double the profit, and should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of \$19,048.02 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,865.95, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,800.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,965.95.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MAY, 1917.		Cr.	
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
SHARE CAPITAL.		Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account.....	\$ 358,125
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.....	\$1,000,000	Less sold, etc.....	311,25
Issued 7,800 shares at \$10 each.....	78,000		\$86,87
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.....	5,000	Less Depreciation.....	6,227.72
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers.....	20,755		\$77,419.15
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		Additions during the year.....	4,536.86
Balance as per last account.....	\$19,048.02	Value of 2 Launches as per last account.....	4,500.00
Profit for the year.....	19,817.93	Less Depreciation.....	450.00
			4,050
		Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.....	\$10,000
		Less Depreciation.....	81.00
			729
		Stock in trade.....	\$27,649.70
		Less Depreciation.....	799.89
			26,849.81
		Work in Progress.....	6,000
		Accounts Receivable.....	15,974
		Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank 7,271.54) (P/Cash 167.56).....	7,430
			10
			\$ 143,202
	\$ 143,202		27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Interest Account.....	450	00	By Balance Working Account.....	28,117	78
Auditor's Fee.....	200	00			
Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c.....	7,554	61			
To Writing off old Machinery.....	95	23			
Profit on the year.....	19,817	93			
	\$ 28,117	78		\$ 28,117	78

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

WILL AUSTRIA COLLAPSE? THE DISMEMBERMENT

(By Mr. E. J. DILLON.)

From what has already been said it follows that, despite the new circumstances, which are visibly evolving new motives, there is not the faintest ground for supposing that a separate peace with the Habsburg Monarchy is among the contingencies that we may reckon upon or even hope for. Indeed, there are many and weighty reasons for distrusting the nothing as chimerical. Neither side could entertain the idea. The Emperor, who speaks and acts for both halves of the Monarchy, is, and feels himself to be, a German Prince, who, however resignedly he may undergo the irksome pressure of political necessity, will never allow it to drive him into the camp hostile to his own kind and kin. One of his absorbing cares is the maintenance of the unity of the empire and its preservation against the corrosive forces which latter-day democracy has let loose against it. And he perceives the most effective of all preservatives in the continued predominance of the German element in Austria and of the Magyar element in Hungary. Those two nationalities, powerfully aided by the Jews, have, he is convinced, cemented the various ethnic fragments of the empire and kept them together until now. Hence he owes them gratitude for their past services and consideration for those which they can render in the future. This consideration might fully take the shape of sacrifices, were these indispensable to the upholding of their hegemony in Austria-Hungary. In this way self-interest and duty jointly move him to co-operate with the Germans and the Magyars to suppress, check, or retard by every means in his power those national movements of the Poles, Czechs, Slovenes, Roumanians, and Italians which threaten the Monarchy with dismemberment and Germany with defeat. From that line of policy he cannot be expected to swerve.

But it is not only to his own Germans that the Austrian Emperor feels beholden. The German Empire has figured repeatedly during this war as the dispenser of new vital force to the Habsburg Monarchy, the rescuer of the hard-pressed Austrians and Magyars, the champion of the political principles of which the two empires are the embodiment. There have been moments when Austro-Hungarians feared that all was lost, moments when Germany, having to choose between the unaided execution of a military scheme and the quieting of her ally's apprehensions, decided for the latter unhesitatingly. For it cannot be gainsaid that, whatever her motives, Germany has stood faithfully by her friends throughout this war and given them of her best unstintingly. The emotion, then, is preposterous that the recognition of this debt of gratitude by Austria-Hungary depends on the waywardness of one man's caprice or that those who heeded may be got to perpetrate black treachery as an aid to political suicide. The Germans and Magyars are still the dominant elements in the realm, and if we set them down as slaves we cannot at the same time assume that they are also feeble.

POSITION OF THE ENTENTE POWERS

But if Austria-Hungary cannot strike up a bargain with her enemies, without the foreknowledge of her friends, neither can the Entente Powers come to an arrangement with the Habsburg Monarchy at the cost of their staunch allies, the Serbs and Roumanians. And that is what a separate peace would involve. For the only motive they could tempt it to this villainous apostasy is the preservation of the Habsburg Monarchy. And this would entail our abandonment of the just claims of our Balkan friends, who have sacrificed their national existence by fighting on our side. Austria-Hungary is the incarnation of the *raison d'Etat*, a principle diametrically opposed to that of nationality. Our once strong feeling for the political ends of this war must have vanished, leaving us free, before we can ask the Serbs to accept as its satisfactory outcome that smuglerism of independence which they refused as illusory on July, 1914.

However people may regret, from a sentimental point of view, the necessity for Austria's dismemberment, one cannot deny that it is a peremptory necessity if Europe is to be reconstructed on a sound basis. There is no other solution of the European problem. So long as the Habsburg Monarchy holds together, the democratic principle for which the Allies profess to be fighting will remain disembodied, and even their concrete aims are unattainable. Serbia and Roumania cannot be restored and consolidated, the Balkans will still be the seismic danger-centre of Europe, and our tremendous sacrifices will have been made in vain. The unflinching test of victory and defeat, therefore, is the triumph in which Austria-Hungary emerges from the ordeal. If the Allied leaders had fully realised this at the outset, or during the first two years of the war, and had organised a formidable offensive in the East at Alexander's choice, the outlook would probably be incomparably brighter to-day. But now the disruption of Austria by

military prowess is receding further and further into the background of unlikely contingencies.

POLITICAL FERMENT

Luckily for the Allies there are other destructive forces at work on their side. The conflict of ideas between the belligerents, although less noticeable, is no less real than the clash of arms, and ever since the Russian revolution the cause of the democracy has been making perceptible headway. Already the subjects of the Habsburgs, and to a lesser extent those of the Hohenzollerns, are pondering over new conceptions, examining latter-day ideals, striving to unseat fresh sources of political life and vigour. And the ferment among the former is tremendous. While it would be unwise to forecast the outcome, it would be unwise to pass unheeded the ominous shadows of coming events as the cautious shadows of the half-hidden scene of the "ramshackle Empire." How soon and in what form the revolution, which is as yet visible only to the eyes of political intuition, will be consummated, may not be foretold. But the catastrophe cannot be warded off, and the Cabinet Councils in Vienna and Budapest, at which preventive measures are mooted and fashioned, are haunted by the grim spectre of revolution and disruption.

The final chapter of the history of its evolution is simple. Down to a few years before the outbreak of the war, the mental state of Austria's peoples was but partially favourable to the growth of political freedom. The old system had struck deep and strong roots, and elements permeated the development of the new and permeated the political atmosphere. It was first the entry of the United States into the war, and then the Russian revolution, that brought the democratic idea into clear and fruitful relation with national movements and party policies. Now that idea renders inapplicable the methods by which the Central Government has hitherto contrived to keep the nationalities together. The Emperor Karl's various peoples, with the sole exception of the Germans, are awakening to a sense of the humiliation and decay involved in the surrender of national initiative and self-respect to a political connection in which the real interests of none of the members but the German count for anything. They are becoming aware that their political energies must ever be absorbed by an unceasing effort to keep the incongruous partnership from falling to pieces, and that no positive, useful end can be pursued, much less achieved, thereby. The State no longer appears to them as a living organism with interdependent relations among its various parts, but simply as an aggregate of organs sundried from different entities, and incapable of growing together and forming a harmonious whole.

Impregnated by the new spirit, Austria cannot long be governed by force wielded as hitherto by the Central Government. Neither can she be ruled by the German element, which is the only alternative. There are grounds for believing that if the Germans assumed power in the country to-day the immediate result would be a revolt of the other nationalities.

THE SLAV PEOPLES

Count Clam's resignation was followed by a purely bureaucratic administration, consisting of a pitiless, colourless body of civil servants, whose only solicitude was to transact current business and give no trouble. A Government of this character cannot long endure; its scope is too narrow, its motives are too interested, its methods too odious. It is the negation of constitutional liberty, of national aspirations, of equality among the peoples of the Monarchy. And all the non-German peoples of the Monarchy, but more especially the Czechs and the Poles, appear determined to make short work of the system as soon as the "psychological hour" has struck. Their standards of tolerable governance in Austria are no longer what they once were. The Poles in especial have undergone a change of mind; the character and extent of which have not yet been grasped by any body of men outside the Dual Empire. Their policy, hitherto shaped by party considerations—Realpolitik—is no longer the result of cool calculation and hard bargaining for economic, financial, and political privileges. It is an emanation of the new spirit which the Russian democracy is diffusing throughout Europe. In Austria the soil had been gradually prepared for the new idea. The seed of democratic principles had been sown there by Westerners. The Slavs there had always gravitated towards the huge mass of the Russian Empire, but this tendency was neutralized by the repellent impulse imparted by Tsarism. One and all, those Slavs who owed their culture to the West felt repelled by the crude substitute for freedom which the all-powerful Russian bureaucracy had devised. This system of individual debasement, of political emasculation, for which they could hardly suppress their loathing, effectually hindered the cordial partnership of the various branches of the Slav race. The Poles, on other grounds as well as these, were drawn into a hostile camp, where they have tarried ever since. The Czechs, geographically further distant from the Tsardom, fraternised with its progressive elements, but regarded its governance of the people as a set of mischievous and humiliating arrangements unworthy of a civilized man.

The barriers which thus kept the Russians sundered from their kindred in Austria fell with the fall of Tsarism. Since then the various Slav peoples have been able to join hands and work together on terms of equality and mutual esteem. Hypocrisy and simulation have ceased to be conditions of their intercourse. They no longer need sacrifice their convictions to argue themselves out of their conceptions. Hereafter, the main political ends of each and all are virtually identical. The right of peoples to shape their own lives is the pith of the gospel which the Russian uprising has revised and spread. Doubtless this experiment has also shown that peoples, like individuals, are subject to the law of cause and effect, and that if they be ignorant, greedy, ill-prepared for the great work of self-regeneration, the results will be congruous with those defects of understanding and heart. From this lesson even a nation cannot gather figs.

POLES' CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

On none of the Slav peoples of the Dual Monarchy has the Russian revolution made such a deep impression as on the Poles. The equilibrium of their national mentality has been broken up thereby, and its fragments are rearranging themselves in a very different combination. The present attitude of this people would seem to be inspired by the new political faith, not by considerations of party. It is that constraining motive of faith that brings into organic relations to each other all the elements of the national mind, just as the magnet thrown into regular curves the filings of a magnetic metal. The Poles heretofore the staunch allies of the Central Government of Austria, and therefore of the German elements and therefore of the common adversary. This change of front shifts the political centre of gravity, and renders the continuance of the Habsburg Monarchy on its present basis impossible. Universal suffrage, introduced in the year 1907, despite the defects that impair it, gives the Slavs a majority in the Reichsrath, and this majority was, as we saw, converted into a minority by the compact entered into by the Poles with the Germans. This compact is now broken, and the Slavs of Austria cannot be governed any longer by the old methods. And the adoption of efficacious new methods will of necessity amount to a revolution.

Therein lies the essence of the most complex and perilous situation through which the Austrian Empire has yet passed. For no remedial plan can be devised—if the Poles and Czechs remain steadfast—without the political fast reconciliation with the political enemies of Hungary and Germany. The Central European Federation itself cannot be re-lived if the statesmen of the two empires fail to obviate by policy the changes which are threatened by revolution.

In this estimate one takes it for granted that the Slavs of the Monarchy will stand together, proud against violence and capotery. And the postulate seems probable. The Poles and the Czechs, capable of unselfishness, of unflinching heroisms. Upon them the electric charge which sometimes transfigures a people and marks off epochs in history may at any moment play, and confront Europe with yet another miracle wrought by collective faith. No one who has not even a cursory glance at the state of things in Bohemia, where Czechs have been arrested by the hundreds; accused of imaginary crimes, and sentenced summarily to death, can help admiring the lofty sense of right, the high resolve, and the stern fortitude of that people. It is no exaggeration to describe the present mood of both these Slav races as revolutionary. It would be rash to foretell such an uprising there as will paralyse Austria's effort, and constrain Germany by bringing her concessions into harmony with our war aims. But such a surprise, if it came, would involve a revolutionary movement have long been accumulating, and are now waiting only for the spark to explode, and sparks enough are flying from the Russian forge and falling, rain-drops wise, on all European countries.

CONVOYING THE REICHSRATH

The Emperor Karl has at last diagnosed the situation correctly if we may judge by the suddenness and completeness with which he has altered his policy towards the main sources of discontent—the Czechs and the Poles. The question may stand over whether the expedient by which he hopes to obtain good deliverance from a perilous plight was devised by himself or, as many Czechs assert, was dictated by the Emperor's General Staff. There is a strong presumption that the amnesty to Czech political prisoners was first suggested by the military authorities in Berlin as a means of easing the tension which menaced Austria with civil strife and sabotage by Slav contingents at the front. But by whomsoever it was first mooted, the measure has come too late to prove efficacious in the Emperor's sense. Its main effect is to emphasise the Penelopean policy of the Vienna Government. From March, 1914, until the end of May, 1917, the peoples of Austria were ruled without the co-operation or cognisance of the Reichsrath. Paragraph 11, which confers full powers on the Cabinet when the Parliament is not sitting, was fruitfully to the utmost. And during those three years the Government silenced, arrested, imprisoned the trusted leaders of the Czech, Ruthenian, and Yugo-Slav nationalities.

Those deeds of violence were merely means to an end. Their was to break down opposition to the project of Germanisation, drafted by the Teuton element and approved by the late Franz Josef. The Slav majority in the country was to be permanently reduced to a minority in Parliament, where the German element was to dominate. Polish Galicia, which has eighty-three deputies, was to be entirely excluded from the Reichsrath by a decree proclaiming its autonomy, and German was to be the State language of the Empire. This comprehensive scheme would have nullified the political influence of the Poles. And it would have been carried out but for the entry of the United States into the war and the uprising of the Russian people against the Tsardom. When its realisation became impossible as it did after those two world events, the measures intended to usher in were not only superfluous but mischievous, and had to be set aside. Last April the Sovereign decided to convoke the Reichsrath. The German element, however, protested, and clamoured for the realisation of the original scheme in the form of paragraph 11. Before the meeting of Parliament, the temper of Austria's Slav soldiers at the front was already marvellous and the number of prisoners who surrendered ominous. The Germanisation scheme was, therefore, left in abeyance, and the Reichsrath was duly opened, the president of the German National Union, Dr. Gross, being elected Speaker.

—Daily Telegraph.
* May 31st.

WHO IS BRANTING?

LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SWEDEN.

Hjalmar Branting is the leader of the Social Democratic Party in Sweden. He is the editor of the *Social-Demokraten*, the leading organ of the Swedish Labour Party, and he recently informed the Kaiser that he was the one standing obstacle to peace. It is to Branting that the Socialists of Europe have been paying visits at Stockholm—with little results so far.

Hugo Vallentin, in the *Fortnightly Review*, tells us some interesting things about this interesting man who may at an early date be the Prime Minister of Sweden. He has been a member of the Swedish Parliament since 1890, and is the father of Socialism in Sweden.

A MAN OF STOCKHOLM.

Karl Hjalmar Branting was born in Stockholm on November 23rd, 1860, the only child of Professor Branting, the principal pupil and follower of Ling, the famous founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. He went to a private school in Stockholm, where, it is well worth noting, the present King of Sweden, Gustaf V., and his brothers were at the same time also pupils.

Having gained the white cap the symbol of passing the matriculation examination—he passed on to the University of Upsala, where he turned his mind mostly to the study of mathematics, and particularly astronomy. But Hjalmar Branting was not to spend his life among integrals and observations of erratic comets. The stars themselves had decided otherwise. The early years of the 'eighties saw a kind of upheaval throughout Sweden. Europe knocked at her doors and at her windows.

He has supported the Liberal Government in Parliament only when he has considered such action politically sound and aiding the cause of progress generally. He is a Social Democrat *en pur et sans reproche*, and never compromises with his convictions.

It has required the utmost patience and a political insight of a very high order, plus great personal influence, to bring the party to the position it holds to-day, both in the country and in the Riksdag. At the present moment it is stronger than ever, and Hjalmar Branting is its strongest man, although he does not conform to Ibsen's formula in so far that he does not stand alone.

His fine character, his undoubted honesty of purpose, his great sacrifices for the cause have won him the confidence, loyalty, and one might almost say the worship of the rank and file in his own party; but those qualities, combined with a personal charm, comparable with that possessed by a famous English politician, have also gained for him the respect and admiration of many who do not share his political and social opinions.

When the general elections in the autumn of 1911 resulted in the return of 101 Liberals, 65 Conservatives, and 61 Social Democrats, Mr. Karl Staaf, the Liberal leader, offered seats in the Cabinet; he then was called upon to form to the Socialists, but Mr. Branting and his colleagues refused.

But the triennial general elections are coming round early this autumn, and they may be said to throw their shadow before them already now. As far as can be calculated at present, the Social Democratic Party will then return at least as strong, probably very much stronger, than before; and it will then not be able to shirk any longer the responsibility of power.

THE COMING ELECTION.

If the outcome will be a Coalition Government composed of the Social Democrats and the Liberals—an arrangement to which strong objections have been raised by the uncompromising left wing of the Socialist Party—or an abdicated Social Democratic Cabinet, is difficult to foresee. But, anyhow, then the hour of trial for the party will strike, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation for the Swedish Socialists that they have at their head a man of the quality and the character of Hjalmar Branting.

LLOYD GEORGE

says

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THEY "REVEL" IN THEM.

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Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers—

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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANFORD REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for 1916
Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

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Economy.
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A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.
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1	velocity by Dines Anemometer) and a
2	average of expected changes in
3	direction of force of the wind. Owing
4	to the irregular and uncertain movements
5	of the typhoons and to inconsistent telegraphic
6	observations, it will occasionally happen
7	that signals 3 to 5 may be displayed
8	without a gale occurring at Hongkong
9	or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is
10	likely to happen, except in the case
11	of typhoons forming in the vicinity of
12	travelling rapidly towards Hongkong,
13	of a located typhoon increasing its rate
14	of progression abnormally.
15	Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
16	to "Stand By" and watch for the next
17	signal.
18	In the new non-Local Code the appro-
19	imate velocity of the storm centre will
20	be shown, in addition to the direction
21	of motion, and the position of the centre
22	will be given in degrees of latitude and
23	longitude. The time at which the warn-
24	ing was issued will also be shown.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo on through-Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MILNER & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

at Messrs. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS	TO SHANGHAI
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOU & KIENTSI "HUGHSON"	On 12th Sept., Noon.
ARROW and SINGAPORE "HYPER"	On 12th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "ANRU"	On 15th Sept., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING"	On 18th Sept., 4 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINGAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 26.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAIKAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Our above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry highly qualified surgeons.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for six months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consigner, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

M. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | SHIDZUKA MARU | WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Noma 12,500 |
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | INABA MARU | MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Higo 12,500 |

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE ... | NIKKO MARU | SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takada 9,600 |
KIRIN MARU | THURSDAY, 20th Sept.
Capt. ... 1,000 |
FUSHIMI MARU | TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Irimawa 21,000 |
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and | HIRANO MARU | TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Fraser 16,000 |
KAGA MARU | SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500 |

RANGOON MARU | SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
Capt. Goto 9,000 |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 122 and 123

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
2, MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR, 22nd Sept.
KORRA MARU	18,000	FRI, 5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI, 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,800 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Port of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00, TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

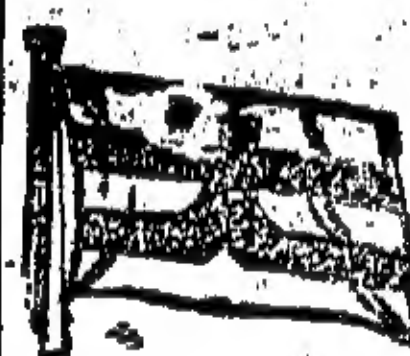
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing from Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SHAN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th Sept., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS)

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FROM	TO	DATE
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	Shidzoku Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, and SOUTH AMERICA and Europe via VANCOUVER	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 12th, 10.15 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hupai	Wednesday, 12th, Noon
Batavia, Cebu, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, Port Moresby, via Batavia	Borneo Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Kochin Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
*San Francisco (Direct)	Thor	Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Yusang	Wednesday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Ningpo	Sashu Maru	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu and San Francisco	Ecuador	Thursday, 13th, 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Heihou and Haiphong	Hanoi	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Sinkiang	Thursday, 13th, 2.15 P.M. Letters 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai via S.F. Monday, 17th S.F.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 14th, Noon

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$175, sellers		23 S. int. and 1917
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$330		25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$131		25 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$110		25 for 1915
North China	\$100	\$194, sellers		25 for 1915
Union	\$50	\$180		25 for 1915
Yongtze	\$50	\$180		25 for 1915
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$81		25 int. and 1916/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$35		25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	\$5	\$25		25 for 1916
Do. Def.	\$5	\$25		25 for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$25		25 for 1916
RAFFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$92		25 for 1916
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$25		25 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$73		25 for 1916
H and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$112		25 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 78		25 for 1916
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$50		25 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115, buyers		25 for 1916
Hongkong Land	\$75	\$115		25 for 1916
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$10	\$5		25 for 1916
Kowloon Estates	\$50	\$83		25 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$75, buyers		25 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$75, buyers		25 for 1916
ONG.				
Langkats	\$10	Tls. 14		25 for 1916
Shells	\$1	109 5		25 for 1916
Ural Caspian	\$1	\$2		25 for 1916
MIXING.				
Kallans	\$1	40/-, buyers		25 for 1916
Rauhs	\$1	\$2.50, sellers		25 for 1916
Trench	\$1	\$2		25 for 1916
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.		25 for 1916
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14		25 for 1916
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 125		25 for 1916
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 125		25 for 1916
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5, buy.		25 for 1916
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$31		25 for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4		25 for 1916
China Provident	\$10	\$74		25 for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$25		25 for 1916
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$7, sellers		25 for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10		25 for 1916
Hongkong Loes	\$25	\$145		25 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25		25 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10, buyers		25 for 1916
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$5.90		25 for 1916
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$9, sellers		25 for 1916
Do. New	\$1	\$0.80		25 for 1916
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$5, buyers		25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13		25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$5		25 for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$5, sellers		25 for 1916

RUBBERS.	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.30	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.50	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glencahy	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$2	June	\$9.10	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.75	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Borendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.50	25 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapih	\$10	Dec.	\$23.00	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.9		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	SEPTEMBER 1th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/4
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	3/4
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	3/4
Cred. at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	3/4
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	4 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bill, on demand	75
Cred. at 4 days' sight	75
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.	
Bank Bills, on demand	148
ON MANILA.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON SINGAPORE.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON BATAVIA.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON HAIPHONG.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON SAIGON.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON HONGKONG.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON HONGKONG.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151
ON HONGKONG.	
Bank Bills, on demand	151

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	PER CENT.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces	\$3.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$0.08
Canton ... 20 "	\$0.25 Discount
Canton ... 10 "	\$0.00

香港中外新報

HONG KONG SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (2 Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Charter Road. Tel. No. 2358
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [835]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141]

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-

Silver ... £18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. B. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Ekins, Esq.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Patenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 582,500

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

The reign of Queen Anne saw the breakdown of much of the opposition to the newly acquired vice of smoking for Sovereigns found in Tobacco a happy source of revenue and people discovered it to be as they do in the Three Castles Cigarette to-day. A sweeter of our lot in life and a great equalizer of the temper.

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than this THE THREE CASTLES W.D. & H.O. WILLS

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes
The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS.
BRISTOL & LONDON.
ENGLAND.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.